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row raised border, hyphæ tufted ($25-30 \times 4\mu$), crooked and subdentate above, continuous, brown; conidia clavate-cylindric, multiseptate, $75-100 \times 3-4\mu$. The spots are at first purplish, with a purple shaded border but soon whiten out.

On leaves of *Isanthus*. Manhattan, Ks. Aug. No. 610.

CERCOSPORA TUBEROSA.—Hypophyllous, on spots ($.75-.5^{cm.}$) at first gray and imperfectly defined, but at length dirty brown and of irregular outline, angular, elongated and partly limited by the veinlets of the leaf, hyphæ arising from a small tubercular base, nearly straight and more or less toothed above, septate, brown, $35-45 \times 4\mu$; conidia subcylindric, slightly tapering downwards, subfuscous, $5-10$ -septate, $80-110 \times 3.5-4\mu$.

The spots are darker and more distinctly defined on the upper side of the leaf. This differs from the preceding chiefly in the character of the spots.

On leaves of *Apios-tuberosa*. No. 613.

CERCOSPORA OCULATA.—Mostly epiphyllous, on dirty brown spots ($.25-.75^{cm.}$), with a definite, slightly raised, narrow, darker border; hyphæ cæspitose, short ($25-30 \times 4\mu$) obtuse, simple, brown, continuous, entire or slightly denticulate and obtuse above; conidia at first oblong and 1-septate, $20-30\mu$ long, at length attenuated below and becoming $30-60 \times 3-4\mu$ and faintly 3-septate.

The spots are often concentrically wrinkled and sometimes confluent, forming patches $2-3^{cm.}$ across. This differs from *C. Vernoniæ*, E. & K., in the different character of the spots, as well as in its shorter and less distinctly septate conidia.

On leaves of *Vernonia Baldwinia*. July. No. 574.

CERCOSPORA TEUCRII.—Epiphyllous, on brown (mostly $1-2^{mm.}$) spots which soon become dirty white, with dark or purple shaded border; hyphæ tufted, brown, crooked and sub-denticulate above, $75-120 \times 3-4\mu$, faintly septate.

On leaves of *Teucrium Canadense*. Aug. No. 457.

Notes on Corema Conradii.

In July, 1879 I found *Corema Conradii* growing quite abundantly at Grand Lake, Nova Scotia. It was limited, however, to a bare promontory on the eastern shore of the lake, and was associated with *Myrica Gale*.

ELIZABETH G. KNIGHT.

—— To Mr. Redfield's interesting and comprehensive list of localities of *Corema Conradii*, in the last number of the BULLETIN, I have one addition to make. On the summit of Blue Mountain, just back of Camden, Maine, perhaps eight hundred feet in height, and within a half hour's climb from the village, I have found several large patches of this interesting species. The dates of flowering are noted in my herbarium as May 18th, 1859, and May 2nd, 1860.

Washington, D. C.

J. W. CHICKERING.

—— Prof. Fowler, of Kingston, Ontario, has found *Corema Conradii* abundant in a sphagnous bog near St. John, New Brunswick. I have seen it also at Aylesford, Nova Scotia, growing on a sandy plain

among scattered pines. This station was visited by Prof. Macoun and Dr. Burgess in 1883, and described in a late number of the *Botanical Gazette*. It is not far from Dr. Howe's station at Wilmot, in the adjoining county. Other localities will probably be found in the western part of Nova Scotia.

Presque Isle, Me.

J. VROOM.

—— With regard to Mr. Redfield's most interesting paper on *Corema*, I would note that there seems to be no doubt that Mr. S. W. Conrad did collect the plant at "Pemberton's Mills, about twelve miles from Burlington, N. J.," for a specimen so ticketed is in the Torrey Herbarium.

N. L. BRITTON.

—— Besides the localities of *Corema Conradii*, Torrey, recorded by Mr. Redfield in the September number of the BULLETIN, I can state that the plant grows in great abundance on the island of Nantucket, Mass., where I have known it for some twenty years. There are acres of it, as in Plymouth, occupying the ground to the exclusion of almost everything else. The plants are large, with their tops rounded, so that the surface of the bushes looks like an assemblage of green mounds of a conspicuous and pleasing regularity. The tops are two and three feet in diameter, all green and flourishing, but, underneath, the branches, large and small, are leafless and look very old.

The plants bloom profusely the last of April or early in May, and the fruit when ripe falls off and covers the ground. From the activity of the ants amongst the little grains I have suspected that they made some use of them.

The locality most easily reached is on the *old* 'Sconset road, from one to two miles from the edge of the town.

Springfield, Mass.

MARIA L. OWEN.

Aromatic Leaves in *Quercus rubra*.—One warm morning early in August last, while exploring a grove surrounded on all sides by saltmarshes, in Sea View (Marshfield), my attention was attracted by a strong, almost hot, perfume. My two companions, coming to the spot a moment afterwards, noticed it also.

A search by all three failed to reveal anything beneath the leaves on the ground or above them more fragrant than golden-rod, and the few stalks of sweet golden-rod grew beyond the limits of this peculiar fragrance.

The impression produced on our minds was so strong that about a fortnight afterwards two of us paid another visit to the marsh expressly to investigate the odor. I fancied that it might prove to be a hidden plant of *Apios tuberosa*, as I had, in the meantime, seen some in bloom, though not within a couple of miles of this place. Finding, after a thorough search, that there was no *Apios tuberosa* or anything else to account for the perfume, and that I lost it when more than six or eight feet distant from a certain oak-tree, it occurred to me to smell of the oak-leaves. I found that the fragrance proceeded from them. I afterwards found another sweet-scented oak